THE

U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1927 No. 23

Premier Brownlee on Alberta's Prospects

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How Canadian Government Functions

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

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Western Livestock Pools Form Central Agency

Alberta Livestock Pool Section

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Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Reply to Grain Exchange President

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Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1927 No. 20

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EDITORIAL

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE OF APPRECIATION

A remarkable tribute to the thoroughness with which the Alberta Government has dealt with the problem of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project was paid by citizens of Southern Alberta at the banquet to Premier Brownlee and Hon. V. W. Smith given by the Lethbridge Board of Trade on September 23rd.

The gathering was representative of all classes and was of course non-political. Senator Buchanan referred to the assistance given by various Governments, and stated that the present Government had been particularly helpful, and that the time had come when the people of the district would and should be able to "lean upon themselves" and to repay the obligations they had pledged themselves to pay when the project was first launched. The Lethbridge *Herald*, editorially, expresses high appreciation of the services given by the Government.

The irrigation projects and the Northern Railways have for many years constituted the chief financial problems of the Province. None of the other new Provinces have been faced by problems in any way comparable to these. To the solution of both of them the Government has devoted its energies with a sole eye to efficiency and service. We believe that time will prove that both have been wisely handled.

* * *

BEAUTIFYING ALBERTA FARMS

"The countryside of England is beautiful. Our gospel I am going to preach from now on, in season and out of season, is to beautify Canada. We stand in Alberta today with the greatest heritage of natural beauty in the world, a potential source of wealth which, in the years to come will be a greater source of wealth than we are today obtaining from the golden flood that is pouring into our granaries. Beautify our towns. Beautify our highways. Inspire our people with a sense of beauty in their surroundings, that they may leave a more splendid heritage to coming generations."

This message and expression of his intention was delivered by Premier Brownlee in one of his earliest public utterances since his return from Great Britain. We believe that it will be most heartily endorsed throughout the Province.

The motto of the U.F.A. is "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living." In respect to the first two, great strides have already been made, through co-operative marketing and the work of the Departments of Agriculture and the individual effort of the producers. Beautification of the surroundings of the farm is one of the means by which the third may be realized.

Already much has been done. If farming is a life, and not merely a business; if agriculture is to become stabilized; if rural life is to be made sufficiently attractive to hold the young people of the new generation, the carrying out on an extensive scale of the beautifying of the countryside—conserving its natural beauty and adding what care and design may add—is at least one essential step to this much to be desired end.

* * *

PREMIER SHOULD HAVE COACHED HIS DUNNING

The people of Alberta welcomed the opportunity to hear from the Federal Minister of Finance and the Federal Minister of Railways. Mr. Dunning's on the whole well-balanced speech was marred by the mischievous nonsense to which he saw fit to give expression in referring to the role of the Farmer and Labor groups in the House of Commons. His suggestion that the Farmer and Labor groups sought to resort to a form of "bludgeoning" of the rest of the membership of the House is in striking contrast to the words of his leader, the Prime Minister of Canada, in Calgary on August 18th, 1926.

Premier King set forth that the legislative program brought forward in that year was the result of "co-operation upon certain measures which we all felt were in the interests of Canada, and we agreed to work together to get these through."

The Prime Minister, in 1926, when the Liberals accepted from the Farmer and Labor members the most progressive program of legislation in the recent history of Canada, regarded this form of co-operation as fruitful and valuable. His Minister of Railways, in 1927, describes such co-operation as "bludgeoning."

Mr. King should present his Minister of Railways with a copy of his own Calgary speech, for study and guidance.

* * *

Mr. Dunning may find it convenient for political purposes to describe the presentation of a program of legislation by the Farmer and Labor members as a form of "bludgeoning." But in the election campaign of 1926, the Minister was mighty glad to base his appeal for election upon the items in the Government's program which had been accepted from the Farmer and Labor groups.

* * *

If the Liberal Government had not been able to go to the country with the program of legislation which it had accepted from the U.F.A. and other non-party groups in the House, Mr. Dunning would not now be Minister of Railways for Canada. During the election campaign he found it more profitable to talk about this program than any other subject whatsoever. It is neither good taste nor political honesty to capitalize the Farmers' program for electoral purposes in 1926, and in 1927 to condemn as "bludgeoning" the co-operation which made realization of this program possible.

Prosperity in Agriculture Will Be Best Immigration Policy, States Premier

Addressing Public Gathering Shortly After Return From Europe Brownlee Expresses Confidence in Alberta's Future—Lethbridge Board of Trade Give Banquet to Premier and V. W. Smith to "Acknowledge in Some Measure" Part Played in Development of Irrigation

We publish below a summary of the report given by the Lethbridge Herald of a speech delivered by Premier Brownlee shortly after his return to Alberta from a visit to Great Britain and Europe, in the interests of the Province, and of other speeches at a banquet given by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, in the words of the Herald, "to acknowledge in some measure the part played by the guests of the evening, Premier Brownlee and Hon. Verner W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones and Irrigation, in the development of the great irrigation enterprise at the city's front door."

Premier Makes Great Speech

"The outstanding speech of the evening," says the *Herald*, "was that of Premier Brownlee, who, just back from a tour of Great Britain and the continental countries, breathed optimism for the future of Canada and Alberta. It was one of the best speeches Premier Brownlee ever delivered anywhere at any time, and he was congratulated on every side following the close of the banquet. Outstanding among the Premier's statements was one that the agricultural wealth of Alberta, which last year reached over $260,000,000 would this year exceed that sum by $50,000,000, making more than $300,000,000 from the products of the farm, the greatest revenue Alberta has ever received from that source. The Premier appealed for sane optimism in the development of the Province, putting the development of agriculture first, for, he said, with a prosperous agriculture, immigration will flow in largely of its own accord, and with agriculture prosperous, prosperity will follow in all other industries.

"The Hon. Mr. Smith, the minister in charge of irrigation, made a plea for concerted efforts on the part of all concerned for the sound development of the Lethbridge Northern, and especially for the residents on the project to make a special effort to meet their obligations as they fall due. He was convinced that the project was growing more and more to be the success which he believed it was destined to be, and if the present spirit of partnership all round continues to be shown he felt there need be no anxiety for the future.

Note of Praise and Gratitude

"The program of speeches was long, but throughout there was a note of praise and gratitude that the Brownlee Government had seen fit to help in the development of the Lethbridge Northern to the stage where this year it is producing agricultural products to the extent of $2,500,000. Prior to the speech making the visitors were all introduced to the assembled guests. They were an impressive array.

Mayor Welcomes Visitors

"Following the toast to the King, Mayor Hardie wittily welcomed the guests of the evening, and said that the Lethbridge Northern was now beginning to show the wealth it is capable of producing.

"L. H. Jelliff, M.P., drew a picture of the wonderful contrast between the Lethbridge Northern district today and what it was six or seven years ago, and hoped that, after the visit to the project during the afternoon the Premier and members of the Government would be 'converts to the extension of irrigation wherever it is needed in Alberta.'

"T. H. Wyman of Iron Springs, a resident of the district for 21 years, expressed his entire satisfaction with the development under irrigation, hoping that there would be a strong tendency to grow more than just wheat.

A New Settler's Story

"K. G. Dalgliesh, also of Iron Springs, who has been farming in the Lethbridge Northern only since last spring, gave the new settler's version. He said that in his old home in the eastern section of the Province, his 10 year wheat average was only eight bushels to the acre. This year he has 80 acres of better wheat than he ever raised, and besides he has plenty of feed for his herd of dairy cows. He has 15 acres of permanent pasture planted, 25 acres of sweet clover, a field of alfalfa, and he feels sure that in dairying on the project there is a wonderful future, what with good markets close at hand, good schools, churches, roads and cheap fuel, with plenty of moisture under control to insure a crop every year. He knew of no better district anywhere than the Lethbridge Northern.

How Governments Helped

"Senator Buchanan spoke briefly on the parts which Governments of the Province had played in the development of the Lethbridge Northern. The history of the project showed that it was largely advocated by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, but that without the assistance of the various governments of the Province during the time of construction and afterwards it would have been impossible to bring about the present result. He said that in the early stages the project had to lean on the Governments, and none of them had failed. *The present Government had been particularly helpful.* He hoped the people of the district would now try to lean upon themselves, and repay the obligations they had pledged themselves to pay when the project was first launched. 'While some may say that the prosperity to be found in the district this year is not due to irrigation the speaker pointed out that this kind of year does not occur very often, but irrigation will be the mainstay which will produce good crops in the dry years so that the district, when it reaches full development will produce probably twice as much as it has produced this year. He paid a tribute in particular to Premier Brownlee and Hon. Mr. Smith who have played a great part in the development of the undertaking in recent years. They had helped solve many problems in that connection, and he was sure they were willing to help solve other problems of the people in this and other sections of the premier's Province.

"Talking as a business man to business men J. D. Higinbotham quoted a few statistics to show what the Lethbridge Northern development means to Lethbridge.

A Great Compliment

"Lieut.-Gov. Egbert in a happy little speech told of his pleasure at being able to visit Lethbridge again, enjoying its hospitality and making closer acquaintance with irrigation development in the south as evidenced on the Lethbridge Northern project. He thought the people of Lethbridge should consider it a great compliment that so many farmers of the project should leave their work in this busy season and come in to the gathering. It showed that there must be a feeling of co-operation between the citizens of city and country which augured well for the future development of the district.

"A. G. Baalim, introduced as one of the city's 'live wires', paid a tribute to the work which had been done by the colonization manager, Mr. Pike, and conveyed to Premier Brownlee and Hon. Mr. Smith the thanks of the citizens of Lethbridge for their intimate part in bringing about the advancement seen on the project today.

Hon. Mr. Smith

"Hon. Mr. Smith expressed his gratification at the excellent showing the Lethbridge Northern was making this fall. Future development depended upon the co-operation of the settlers and upon the way they handled the land and met their responsibilities. He hoped the water users would look upon their rates and taxes as first obligations and pay them promptly. This attitude on the part of the settlers was essential to the success of the project, he declared, just as essential as the adoption of good farm methods.

The Premier

"'In the enthusiasm of the present season of good crops,' said the Premier, 'we must not be unmindful of the teachings of experience. And experience teaches us that under irrigation the production of wheat alone is not the basis of permanent farm success. There must be more diversification of production to guard against possible lean grain years. Wheat has its place but other crops must be raised and dairying must be developed to balance the farm policy. In all of these problems the settlers will find the help of the government agricultural experts invaluable.'

"Mr. Brownlee felt that the project had gained a reasonable measure of success, which success was attributable to the co-operative partnership of the settlers on the land, the business men of the city of Lethbridge and the Government. He was confident the project was well on its feet now and that the years to come would witness a steady expansion along permanent lines.

England's Recovery

"Launching into the main body of his address, the Premier drew from the experiences of his recent tour in Great Britain and the continent lessons of practical value to Canada and Alberta. First of all, he found in the mother country none of the expected chaotic aftermath of the war. Industrial conditions were

(Continued on page 36)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Bring Membership Up to Strength

Why It Is of Greatest Importance That Dues Be Sent In Without Delay

By STEPHEN LUNN

This year we have been celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, and we can feel proud of the fact that we are citizens of this glorious country. When we review the advances that have been made in these years we cannot help but realize that one of the greatest is the improvement that has been made in the farming industry.

When you think of the conditions under which the farmers were forced to live in the early days, and even up to fairly recent times, and compare them with conditions of today, one cannot help but be struck with the improvements that have been made. To quote one instance only. In 1887, when wheat was first being produced to any extent in the West, the railway company gave a monopoly on handling wheat, at any place where an elevator of 25,000 bushel capacity was erected, to whoever erected it. In 1926 the Wheat Pools of Western Canada handled some 15,530,008 bushels of wheat. *This great advance has been made by the farmers themselves.*

Work of Farmers' Organization

The improvements that we are all enjoying could not have been brought about if the farmers had not first learnt to co-operate and to tackle their problems together, and that education was the work of the farmers' organizations. The work that they have accomplished has been a real contribution to Canada.

Ever since the U.F.A. was started, the educating of ourselves to work out our own salvation has been going on, and must continue as long as there is any need for such. In order that this Association may continue to function efficiently it is necessary to have, at all times, as large a membership as possible. We know that we have a large following in the Province, but, unfortunately, we can only base our strength on our actual paid up membership. Let us review this membership during the last five years and we shall find as follows:

Year	Members
1923	14,828
1924	15,065
1925	13,518
1926	15,587
1927 (to end of August)	9,226

Fluctuation in Membership

It will be noticed that there has been a considerable fluctuation. Where were the 1531 that failed to keep in good standing in 1925 as compared with 1924? They seem to have come back again in 1926 as there was an increase of 2073. This is conclusive evidence that the men and women were still there but failed to realize their duty to their Association. This year we seem to have a greater batch of delinquents, as we had only 9226 members up to the end of August as against 12,965 at that date last year.

What is the matter with the 3,739? Are you one of them? It may be that some of these have paid their dues to the secretary of their Local and they have not been sent in to Central Office. This does not help the membership list of the Association. These dues must be sent in as soon as they are paid so that the membership may be recorded. There are some who seem to treat the Association with somewhat of indifference and claim that they cannot see any direct results from the investment of their $3.00. These people are usually members of a Local that does not seem to manage to make its meetings interesting and they judge the results obtained by what they get from their local efforts. They fail to realize the good work the Association is doing and the fact that the Association cannot exist without members.

What would happen in Alberta, as far as we farmers are concerned, if the ones that always keep their membership in good standing, and thus keep the U.F.A. as a going concern, were to do the same as these delinquents? Is it fair to expect these men and women to carry on and to keep the ship afloat so that others can take a trip when they feel inclined? Remember that any one of us who allows his membership to lapse is shirking his duty and leaving some other fellow to carry the load.

There is no doubt that we have just as strong a following as ever, and there is not the least reason for doubting the permanency and the efficiency of the Association, but *dues must be paid, as that is the only manner in which we can credit anyone with membership and adherence.* It must be understood that the world judges our strength by the number of members that we have each year and one might be justified in doubting the efficiency of an association when its membership varies the way ours does at times.

We have made a good start in attending to our own business as the results are very encouraging but there is a big job ahead of us yet. The only manner in which we can accomplish the task is for us all to pull together, and the best place to do your pulling is *in the ranks of the Organized Farmers.* If your dues are not paid *Pay Them.* If you are a Secretary and have dues on hand—SEND THEM IN.

COME IN—PAY IN—STAY IN.

STOOK AND THRESH FOR SICK MEMBER

"Holborn United Farmers cut and stooked 65 acres of grain for Wm. Hopkins on Sunday last.

"Mr. Hopkins and family returned from Rochester just as the gang was finishing up.

"Mr. Hopkins will be unable to do any work for some time, so it was decided the threshing would be done the same way."—Stony Plain Sun.

Forty Are Present at Canton Re-union

President Wood Attends Family Gathering in Former Home

President Wood recently paid a short visit to the United States, where he attended a family reunion, held in Canton, Missouri, on September 10th. There were present seven brothers, including President Wood, and four sisters; brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces, grand-nephews and grand-nieces, making a total of forty. The eldest brother is O. T. Wood, of Woodson, Texas; another brother is John S. Wood, of St. Louis, chief bank inspector for the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve Bank. The sisters are Mrs. Boulware, Monroe City, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Graves, of Canton, and Mrs. Fanning of Keokuk, Iowa. This was the third reunion held within recent years.

The First Frost of the Fall

You touch the trees with beauty;
Your lightly passing robe
Trails hues of flame.

Your fantastic feathery fabric,
Woven on the window's warp,
Fills with light of joy
The waking eyes of our child.

The sportsman, early out,
Seeking brief respite
From canyons of noise and dust
Somnolent in summer's sun,
Fills his stifled lungs
With health-giving breath.

For me! Beauty and ashes!
I was late at work in the spring;
Rains delayed me.
Wild oats grew.
Harrowing fiercely,
I prayed a longer summer.
Would you had waited a while!
Waited but one more week!

My golden grain!
My acres of wealth,
Winter's bread for a town,
Is now straw—mere straw.

Why all of my fields?
Would not one suffice?
Were not some narrow path enough
For your whim of wandering?

Your visit was brief as sunrise,
Swift as the whistling flight
Of south-bound ducks, passing high;
Though silent like the dew,
I am left startled, amazed.
Regret will linger through years.

What a fair summer!
What opulent showers!
How ardent the sun!
And now! this chilly dawn!
It is as though some sudden sin
Had fouled forever a fair name.

Coaldale, Alta. Norman F. Priestley.

Red Deer Convention Nov. 8th

The Annual Convention of the Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Red Deer on Tuesday, November 8th, commencing at

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How the Government of Canada Functions—And the Role of the Independent Groups

A Description, by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of the Roles of the "Game" of Party Politics, and of the New Goal Now Being Sought by the New Forces.

Addressing the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in Edmonton in January last, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Leader of the Labor group in the House of Commons, gave a very clear description of the manner in which the Government of Canada is carried on. He described the important function which such independent bodies as the U.F.A. and Labor groups have performed and can continue to perform at Ottawa.

The chart reproduced on the opposite page was used by Mr. Woodsworth to illustrate the portion of his address which is printed below.

On this chart I have tried to place some of the main features of the Parliament at Ottawa, because I think I cannot do better tonight than to try to show you the difficulties that your representatives meet at Ottawa. Very few people understand the rules of the game down there, and I want to give an indication of how we have to act.

First of all, let me say that government as a whole is largely divided into three parts—Administrative, Judicial, Law-making.

1. **Administration.** the Departments of National Defence, Finance, Public Works, Agriculture, Fisheries, Labor, Immigration, Post Office, etc. Every time the letter carrier comes to our door, remember that he is a servant of the Federal Government. He is carrying out work that is organized from Ottawa. In more recent years we have built up a new type of administration, by means of commission, and we have a number of important commissions, Civil Service, C.N.R. Board, Railway Commission, for instance, and in addition to that a number of temporary commissions such for example as those which have been investigating the question of maritime rights, the conduct of the Customs Department, etc. There we have the administrative side of Government. It has nothing whatever to do with the making of laws, and I might say that on the whole it is only indirectly that a member of Parliament has anything to do with the administration of the affairs of Government. Some of us don't believe very much in interference with the administration, we would rather leave that to specially trained civil servants.

2. **Judiciary.** On the other hand, when any dispute arises as to the breaking or interpretation of law, we have the various courts, Provincial, Exchequer and the Supreme Courts, Dominion Government Courts. All these of course are really part of the government of the country.

3. **Law-Making.** I have indicated here the law-making body, Parliament itself. This consists of both the House of Commons and the Senate, both a part of Parliament. I would have you remember also that we have the Provincial Parliaments, which are more or less independent. They are not subordinate to the Federal. We must realize that clearly. And then we have other similar bodies—our cities and rural municipalities—deriving their power from the Provincial Governments. Up above the Parliament of Canada we have a superior body, the Parliament of Great Britain. We have recently developed what we know as the Imperial Conference, of which Canada is one member. And then above that, more or less in theory, is the League of Nations. Some of us hope that some day the League of Nations will be a sort of superior Parliament, "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World."

Now in that way at a glance you will gain some idea of where Parliament really fits in.

The Constitution of Canada

We, in Canada, derive our authority from the B.N.A. Act, which is the constitution of Canada; which, however, it should be remembered, cannot be changed by Canada. *I would venture to suggest that if we are equal in authority to Great Britain, as some of the people said at the Imperial Conference, that we should have the right to change our own Constitution.* (*Applause.*)

Let me get rid of the Senate (*laughter*) by referring to it very briefly. I wish it could as easily be disposed of permanently. However, at the head of the Senate is the chair of the Governor-General, who represents the King in this country, who sits in the Senate on special occasions. There are ranged the 96 members of the Senate, who are lined up according to party affiliations, arranged as they are to the right and left of the speaker.

Arrangement of the Commons

Here we come to the House of Commons in which we are all much more interested. The arrangement of the House is peculiar. The seats are arranged down either side of a long rectangular chamber. The arrangement is intended for two parties, and only two. It was never contemplated that there would be a third party of any size.

Here is the Speaker, and to the right side the supporters of the Government, to the left the Opposition. Now I would like here to make clear a matter that is not clear to the majority of Canadian citizens. *Parliament is not the Government; the Government is a little group, the Cabinet, a committee of the party in power.* Let us all remember that. I am sent down as representing a certain constituency, I have nothing to do with the Government, I am the opposition if anything. There you see the situation.

When the Parliament is assembled, the Governor-General calls the leader of the largest group and he selects 12 or 15 of his most capable men and one of them is appointed head of the Finance Department, another of Public Works, etc. Each takes direct charge of a department. It is an open question just how far a Minister in charge influences the operation of the department. It is usually a political question when he does.

The Government also makes all the appointments to those numerous commissions, the C.N.R., Civil Service, and a dozen others that are at work throughout the session. Further than that, when a man dies in the Senate (the appointments are for life) his place is filled by the Government. When a new appointment is to be made of a judge, it is the Government that appoints the new judge in any of those courts that are listed here. Further than that, it is the Government that sends representatives to the Imperial Conference, and to the League of Nations. You see the appointive power that the Government, and the Government alone, possesses.

Controls All Money Bills

The Government entirely controls money bills. It has in this one power a very considerable patronage, in the purchasing of supplies from one part of the country to the other. A very important power—another that the Government controls—may be called the right of call of measures in the House. If I, as a private member, introduce a bill, at almost any time it may be put aside in favor of a Government measure. After the first few days the Government claims the right of way for Government business and what happens is that every day we begin according to regular order and we work all day on Government business and we don't reach at all the items of private members' business. We do that day after day until the end of the session, when private members' business is, well, left to die a natural death. They call that the "slaughter of the innocents." Some of us when we first went to Parliament introduced bills with high hopes that they would go through, but we soon found that they were something like the way freights on a branch line, that are stuck into sidings, while the Government express goes flying through.

The Government has also power to make Orders-in-Council, which is very important because it is almost a legislative power. Now can you not see the tremendous power that is placed in the hands of a group of men—last session a group of men that did not constitute even 50 per cent of the House.

Government's Control of Its Following

Now what does that involve? It is a matter that your Farmer representatives, your Labor representatives, have spent a great deal of time considering. It means that the Government can hold on to all this power as long as it can keep in office. And that means—discipline. In the five years I have been down there only two men have broken party discipline, Mr. McMaster and Mr. McLean, and politically, they are no more. A member of a party who breaks "discipline" is looked upon as a traitor and is not popular at all. "So under these circumstances," he says, "I think I will stand by my party." You see how actually it works out.

On the other hand, what about the Opposition? You can see that the great object in life of Opposition is to get those people out and to get themselves in. That is what happened last year for six months on end. What I said just now explained at least three-fourths of the whole six months' activities. It was simply a struggle for the people on the

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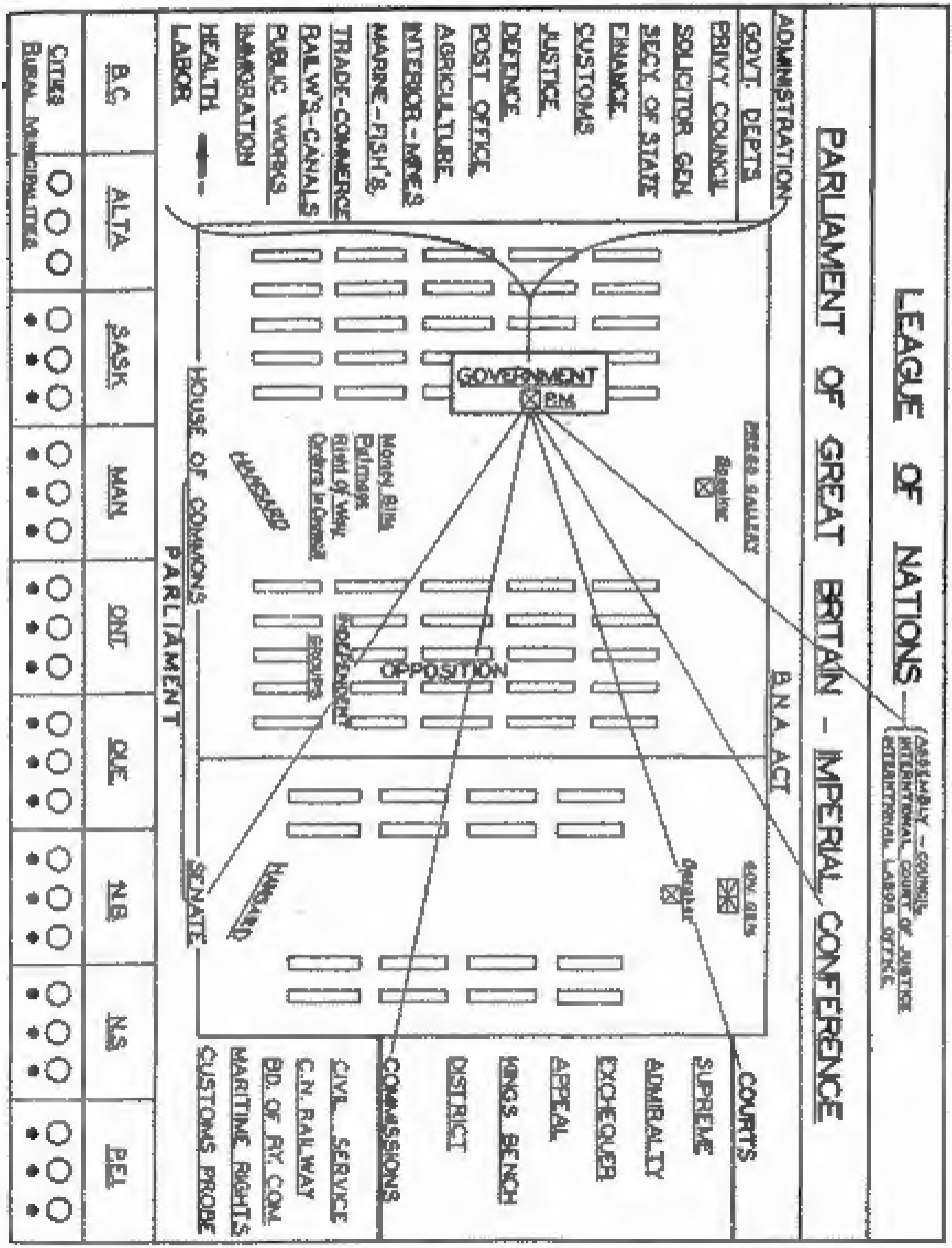


The above is a reproduction of one of the charts used by T. E. Wynnyckyj, M.P., in Ukrainian to explain to the U.F.A. Annual Convention, the relation of the powers exercised by the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada.

"There is," stated Mr. Wynnyckyj, "another chart which is not placed on the diagram, and that is that I might term the Outside Government. Senator I feel very strongly that behind the visible Government there is another that is the real power-the financial power which rules all from other situation illustrated on the chart."

The chart was originally printed in the Canadian Courier Journal, of Toronto, where interest in the article appeared in the U.F.A. as well as in the newspaper.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Difference Explained

It will be of interest to Wheat Pool members and supporters to read the reply made by A. J. McPhail, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Pool, to statements made by A. Thompson, retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at the annual meeting of that organisation.

Mr. Thompson endeavored to make out that the methods of the Wheat Pool in handling and selling grain are not very different from the methods of the Grain Trade.

In reply Mr. McPhail says:

"It is rather curious that annually the Chairman of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange devotes more and more time to explaining to his fellow members that the Pool is merely an ordinary grain firm. The argument advanced by Mr. Thompson in his address yesterday bears a striking resemblance to the line of reasoning adopted by Dr. Magill and other Exchange officials in their public utterances.

The Fundamental Difference

"One wonders if these gentlemen are really temperamentally unable to understand the fundamental difference between the interests of the Private Grain Trade and those of the producers. Personally, I would be willing to give them credit for a good deal more intelligence. Is it possible that the majority of Western farmers recognise this difference and still it fails to penetrate into the brains of the private grain trade? In public utterances this difference certainly is ignored.

"There never was any particular reason for developing new methods in the physical handling of grain, which is admittedly efficient, *other than the achievement of diverting the profits made from the operation from the trader to the man who is most vitally interested in the matter—the producer.*

"The fact that in three years the Western farmer has been able to increase the facilities available for the handling of Pool Grain to enable the Pools to care for 100,000,000 bushels through their own terminals would appear to indicate in what manner the Western farmer appreciates the situation.

"The fact that the Board of the Central Selling Agency has not yet seen fit to duplicate exchange facilities should surely not be a matter for reproach by the President and officials of the Exchange. After all, the Pool owns and controls 52 per cent of all wheat passing the Winnipeg inspection and if it finds it necessary is in a position to duplicate all services now performed in the movement of the crop.

"The chief difference between the old and the new system is of course the question of price control. There is no doubt in the minds of every Pool official that the control of an adequate proportion of the available wheat in Canada is, as long as it is adequately financed, a very large factor in the price obtainable in the world markets, and is largely responsible for the high level which wheat has been at ever since the inception of the Central Selling Agency.

"This is conceded by all authorities outside of Winnipeg, and a study of World conditions thoroughly justifies the claim.

Only Serious Menace

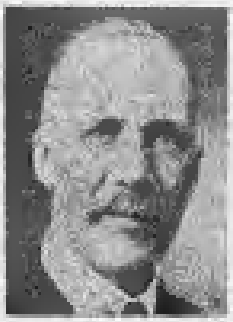
"The only serious menace to the success of the Pooling of wheat in Western Canada is that the Pool may so stabilize wheat prices that a sufficient proportion of short-sighted farmers might be tempted to stay outside the Pool and reduce the percentage of control of the grain to a point which might be ineffectual. This, however, is a contingency which does not enter into the matter for some 6 years yet.

"Anyone who for selfish reasons would hasten such a condition would be doing a poor service to Canada. Dr. Magill's advice to the farmers in Saskatchewan in 1924—'Not to destroy something which has proved itself unless you have something better to put in its place' is a generality which can be adopted by the Pool as well as the trade.

"The so-called Campbell Amendment to the Grain Act merely definitely restores to the farmer a right which he always understood he had, a right which was definitely withdrawn from him in the revision of the Grain Act in 1925. There does not seem anything particularly vicious about this. The fact that it will probably facilitate the movement of Pool grain through Pool terminals is quite incidental to the principle involved.

"Mr. Thompson's address, as one might expect, breathes the conservatism of interests which resist as long as possible changes which the development of agriculture along the lines of other major industries make necessary if the farmer is to maintain himself in his chosen occupation."

New Director for Edmonton



GEORGE BENNETT

George Bennett, the new director for Edmonton on the Alberta Wheat Pool board, farms in the vicinity of Manville, where he owns three quarter-sections of good wheat land. He homesteaded there in 1908 and his first trip from Edmonton to Manville was made on foot. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, accompanied Mr. Bennett on this long walk—well over 100 miles— and the two have been neighbors and friends since they took up land there.

Mr. Bennett was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and received education at the Aberdeen Civil Service and Business College. Later he worked in a wholesale grocery in Aberdeen and Glasgow. In 1902 he came to Canada. After working on farms in Ontario and Manitoba, he came to Alberta, where he has since lived.

A great deal of time and energy has been devoted by Mr. Bennett to public affairs. He was the first councillor when his district was organized, and also served on the school board for a number of years. In the early days he was a member of the Alberta Farmers Association, which was amalgamated with the Society of Equity to form the U.F.A., and he has been an active worker in the latter organization since its formation.

Mr. Bennett says he would not care to live anywhere else than Alberta because he doesn't think the farmers in other countries have an organisation as good as that of the farmers here. He has been a Wheat Pool delegate for three years and his services must have been fully appreciated, for the delegates of the Edmonton district elected him to succeed W. J. Jackman, who is now in the Argentine.

POOL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

For the benefit of Pool members, we might re-state the fact that a service department is maintained to assist them. Competent grain men are located at all inspection points. If you wish their services in checking cars shipped through non-pool elevators notify the Pool at the point of inspection, immediately the car is shipped, giving car number and date of shipment. On cars shipped via C.N.R. to Edmonton, Vancouver or Prince Rupert, advise the Pool Edmonton office, 812 Macleod Building. On cars shipped via C.P.R. to Vancouver, Calgary or Medicine Hat, advise the Pool office, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. On shipments to Fort William notify the Pool office, 402 Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg.

Growers may forward samples to our Calgary or Edmonton office and will be notified promptly of grade and moisture content. For the moisture test 1-4 lb. of wheat should be forwarded in a moisture proof envelope or a tin, say a tobacco tin. The cost of mailing is 1c for 2 oz. so there is no necessity of putting extra postage on the package, as many of our members have been doing.

NEW CONTRACTS FOR GRAIN HANDLING

All the elevator companies have signed contracts with the Alberta Wheat Pool to handle Pool grain. The basis is the same as previous contracts, with minor changes. The present contracts are for a three year period. There are close to sixty elevator companies controlling around one thousand elevators. Besides these, the Pool has one hundred and fifty-five elevators of its own.

The Men Who Sell Pool Grain

SALES STAFF OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

GEO. McIVOR
General Sales Manager

DONALD McINTYRE
Eastern Sales Manager

O. Z. BUCHANAN
Western Sales Manager

W. C. FOLLIOTT
Sales Manager
Coarse Grains

JAMES GIBSON
Manager
Vancouver Office

Upon the shoulders of these men rests the responsibility of selling the Pool Grain of all Canada. Approximately one hundred and fifty thousand farmers depend upon this sales staff to get the best obtainable prices for Pool grain. Since the Pool was formed the agency has handled 480 million bushels of wheat and 50 million bushels of coarse grain.

The board of directors of the Central Selling Agency include representatives from each Provincial Pool. This body meets once a week in Winnipeg to direct the policies of the organization and maintain contact with the contributing Pools.

Important changes have recently been made in the staff of the Central Selling Agency, which disposes of all the grain of the Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario Wheat Pools.

An office has been opened in London, England, and D. L. Smith, formerly general sales manager, has been put in charge of this important post.

George McIvor has been appointed general sales manager. He was formerly western sales manager with headquarters at Calgary. Mr. McIvor's new duties require his residence in Winnipeg and he is leaving for that city early in October.

Donald McIntyre, assistant sales manager at Winnipeg, has been appointed eastern sales manager. O. Z. Buchanan, who has been in charge of the Vancouver office of the Pool, will be western sales manager, succeeding Mr. McIvor.

W. C. Folliott, assistant sales manager, has been appointed coarse grains sales manager.

James Gibson, of the Pool's Calgary office, has been appointed manager of the Vancouver office in succession to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. McIvor, who undertakes the great responsibility of the selling of the immense volume of Pool grain, was born in Portage la Prairie and entered the grain business in 1912 with the McLaughlin Grain Co. of Winnipeg. He was appointed manager of that firm's Lethbridge office and then entered the employ of the Willard Cumming Grain Co., being Winnipeg manager. Subsequently he was employed by the James Richardson Grain Co. as Calgary manager. Mr. McIvor is a young man who has made rapid progress in the grain business and is well-equipped for the responsible post he is about to assume.

O. Z. Buchanan was born in Ontario and was employed with the United Grain Growers Grain Co. for many years, coming to the Alberta Pool in its infancy, as assistant to the late Mr. Elliott, sales manager. As manager of the Vancouver office he has been responsible for the forwarding of grain, arranging ocean bills of lading, paying railway freight, keeping the sales agency posted on the freight market, and for the rapid movement of grain into the Vancouver terminals.

James Gibson, the new Vancouver manager, was born at Kenora, Ontario, and started in the grain business in Winnipeg. He served overseas with the 16th Canadian Scottish and subsequently came to Calgary to take employment with a leading grain firm here. He joined the Pool staff in 1925.

Board of Directors Central Selling Agency

Left to right, standing—R. A. MacPHERSON, Alberta; W. G. S. GOURLAY, Manitoba; C. GILLIE, Manitoba; E. B. RAMSAY, Secretary, Sask.; C. JENSEN, Alberta. Sitting—C. H. BURNELL, Manitoba; A. J. McPHAIL, president, Sask.; H. W. WOOD, vice-president, Alberta.

TOWARDS PEASANTRY

Through co-operatives, such as The Wheat Pool, farmers can help themselves. The Equity Union Exchange remarks that when a farmer releases his left hand shirt tail hold upon his business and turns it over to some government bureau or board he is taking a long step towards a state of peasantry. This also applies when a farmer turns the most important part of his business over to private interests to perform for him.

Progress of Co-operation

By Hon. WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Sec. of U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For the benefit of our members we are giving verbatim the address delivered by Hon. W. M. Jardine at the American Institute of Co-operation which recently held its third session at North Western University. Mr. Jardine, as most of our readers know, is Secretary of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet. Before assuming his present duties a few years ago Mr. Jardine was president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, Kansas, an institution which ranks among the leaders of the many fine agricultural colleges in the United States. Secretary Jardine has been recognised as a leader in practical and scientific agriculture for many years. Since joining President Coolidge's administration he has rendered many notable services to the co-operative movement in America. His success in establishing the new bureau of co-operative marketing, which is giving co-operative associations throughout the United States invaluable services, is an achievement of the very first rank.

We are heartily in accord with Mr. Jardine's statement of the philosophy, aims and possibilities of co-operative marketing, and sincerely hope that all our members will read and digest his remarks thoroughly.

Secretary Jardine's address follows:

Prominent in the development of co-operative marketing at the present time is the formation of large-scale organizations, and the enlargement of organizations already in existence. This development is necessary and desirable. Co-operatives must meet the competition of large and well organized business enterprises, and must have, therefore, whatever efficiency and economy may be obtained through the formation of large operating units. Agencies dealing in farm products must have volume and they will more readily make contracts with large co-operative units. There is some danger, however, that when emphasis is placed on the development of a big business by business specialists, the control and participation of the farmers may become remote and uncertain. You are familiar with the present tendency toward closer working relationship between co-operative enterprises and other business groups. When these relationships involve contracts with private dealers or the participation of industrial leaders, the fundamental principle of producer control must be safeguarded.

Co-operation in agriculture is a farmer movement. We do not deny to other groups the right to co-operate, but any movement which is not sponsored and controlled by farmers is not agricultural co-operation.

We may define co-operative marketing, as the term is used in agriculture, as marketing, by and for the farmers. There are two essential principles which, it seems to me, determine whether an organization is or is not co-operative. First, is it operated solely to render service to the producer at cost? Secondly, is it controlled by the producers?

Co-operative marketing associations are operated to render efficient marketing service. They are not operated to earn a profit for capital invested in marketing facilities. They are not operated to perpetuate an inefficient system of marketing, or to encourage unprofitable production. They are not operated to assemble products for the purpose of making unnecessary marketing facilities profitable.

Assuredly, they are not operated to reward a few individuals financially, politically or socially. They should be operated for but one purpose—better service to the farmers. This singleness of purpose is a fundamental test of genuine co-operation.

Co-operative marketing among farmers implies also control of the co-operative organizations by their producer members. It implies democratic control. An organization is not co-operative if controlled by a few men representing only a minority of the patrons, whether these men are producers or non-producers. It would not be co-operative if it were controlled by an agency of the government. It would not be co-operative if it were set up and operated by a semi-philanthropic organization.

The weakness of an organization set up and operated for the farmers by others involves more than a mere failure to place control in the hands of the men for whom the business is conducted. Whether the business is carried on efficiently or inefficiently, the ultimate effect is to smother rural initiative and self-help.

On the other hand, what the farmers accomplish through co-operation is a permanent contribution to better farm conditions. In developing their own organizations they gain experience and confidence. In acquiring knowledge of marketing problems they learn to make needed improvements and adjustments in production. Dependence on the government or on other agencies for direction of so-called co-operative organizations, to my mind, can have but one consequence—deterioration of the business capacity and morale of the producers.

Success in Big Business

This, as I see it, is the insurmountable objection to programs of farm relief which are not based on the greater development of co-operative marketing. Efficient marketing is as much the farmers' job as efficient production, and if they leave this work to others, they will lose in dollars and cents, and, which is even more serious, in knowledge, capacity and social progress.

But the farmers have demonstrated that they can conduct large business enterprises successfully. Over 150 co-operative associations each handle business exceeding a million dollars annually. In practically every section of the country, co-operative organizations are setting new standards in efficient marketing. The operations of these associations, it is true, are in the hands of skilled men who are not farmers but marketing specialists. The policies of the organizations, however, are shaped by boards of directors who are producers, and the organizations are successful because the directors have the capacity to formulate sound policies and the intelligence to leave their managers free to carry out these policies.

The aims of co-operative marketing are to make farming a more profitable, respected and self-respecting profession. To accomplish these aims, it must bring the farmer an adequate return for his labor and invested capital. However, the effect of co-operation can not be measured by comparisons between co-operative and non-co-operative methods of marketing. The effect of efficient co-operation is to stabilize marketing and non-co-operators share in the benefits thereof, in so far as they adapt their production and marketing practices to the improvement initiated by the co-operative system.

Important in Production Operation

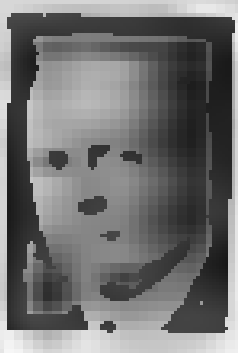
In carrying out their aims, the co-operative associations must begin with production. In fact one of the strongest features of co-operative marketing is that it co-ordinates production and marketing in a way that is possible under no other system. We must have economical production, which means the proper choice of land, of crops, and of varieties suitable to the land and the climate, and the systematizing of all production processes. Also we must produce in accordance with market demands, which means improvement and standardization of varieties of crops and breeds of livestock, correct fertilization, spraying and cultivation of crops; and correct feeding of livestock and poultry. The elimination of waste in production will make marketing a much less formidable problem. There is every indication, I think, that co-operation is taking up the slack in production. Worthless varieties of fruit are being eliminated. One type of hog is becoming standard throughout the corn states. The South is moving toward one variety commodities in the production of cotton and a new standard for butter has been set by the federated creameries of Minnesota. These are natural developments in the growth of a marketing system which is operated for and by the farmers. The co-operative marketing program includes also standardization of grades of packs and handling methods. This eliminates wastes and helps to stabilize market conditions. While grade standards for agricultural products have been developed by government agencies, much of the recent progress in this phase of marketing can be traced to the activities of the associations. Co-operative organizations, from the very nature of their relations to their members, must have grade standards in order to make equitable returns under a pooling system. There is the further consideration, of course, that good merchandising must be based on standard products.

Market Research Essential

With products of the highest market quality, made so by the joint efforts of the producers and their marketing agency, market outlets, market information and skilled salesmen are the third step in the program. Co-operative associations can not create a fictitious demand for farm products. They can influence only to a relatively small degree the basic economic conditions that determine demand and price. Their aim should be rather to adapt production and marketing to these conditions.

First in this program, as I have pointed out, comes economic production; second, standardization, and finally skilful merchandising. In carrying out a merchandising program, information regarding the supply of and demand for a particular product handled by an association and regarding competing products, a knowledge of conditions influencing demand, and of the price of the product in relation to supply and demand over a period of years are the necessary equipment of up-to-date sales service. It is this type of service that is being

Saskatchewan Pool Manager Delivers Message to Alberta Farmers



News & Views

GLASSES

$6, $7.50, $10

A. ALVIN GARTLETT

ALBERTA OPTICAL CO. LTD.

Low Round Trip Rates to the

Old Country for Christmas

FOUR DAYS OPEN SEA by the DELUXE WATER DELIVERED to EUROPE

LARGEST and FASTEST SHIPS to and from Canada

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

United Livestock Growers

Calgary

And Still They Come!

Assets of Co-operation

more than this by the end of 1957

of knowledge that will make control both democratic and efficient. These are the great assets of co-operation, assets that belong to it alone that cannot be abstracted, but that unfortunately remain too often unused. *Walker's Farmer*, Sept. 9, 1927.

LOST COTTON IN FLOOD

Large quantities of cotton belonging to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., were destroyed by the heavy floods in the Mississippi Valley. The cotton, in the case of a fire, was just when the compress was swept away, with smaller quantities at other inland points. All this cotton was insured and the association has received payment for the non-smaller losses. As soon as settlement is made for the cotton lost, it is stated the association will be able to make final payment for the season's pools forthwith. Accounts and checks have been completed and are awaiting receipt of the insurance money. Practically all cotton of the 1926-27 pools has been sold, as well as the better grades earned over from 1925-26. The lower grades of the 1926-27 are being sold as rapidly as possible with the hope that it will be possible to settle for the 1926-27 pools in the early fall.

EGGS FOR BAKING

From "Farm Journal"

Northwest Grain Dealers Association, 303 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Dear

When Robert go bakin'
You make big show
Farmers feed

Dat

Poul lay like Heaven
Why hurr [illegible] now
No forage a reward

Dat

Ten year Poul Jubilee
You go on spree

Poul make good bargain
You go to dizzness
Exchange go to hell
Poul no ally pell

Yours V. ly Molly
100 per cent Poul

Contributed

CAN'T FOOL A HORSE TILT

"What's that buzzing over my head?" asked Rastus, [illegible]

"Why, that's a horse fly."

Rastus was not satisfied. "What are [illegible]"

"It's an animal that flies over horses and gets a bite."

"Say, you don't think I'm my [illegible] a jack ass."

"No, I don't think so. But you can't fool a horse fly."

SOMEONE IN HIS CHEESE

Pass on Rastus' mother-in-law to [illegible] in the use of the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony.

He said, "Who did you tell her?"

Rastus: "I said I'd let it stand. I told her you could take a gun as well as any man." *Judge.*

PREFERRED BAD LOSER

"If you hate to play cards with a bad loser, don't you?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'd rather play with a bad loser than any kind of a winner." *Good.*

PRICE REDUCTIONS ON

A STOCK TONIC

Heavy Sales Volume has season justified a lower price

The New Basis.

Steel Drums $6.50 each

Weight 400 lbs. F.O.B. Raymond
Less 33.33 Refund for Empties.

Buyer Pays return Freight.
Ask for Special quantity prices.

STOCK SURE RELISH IT

Order from nearest Elevator Agent Feed or Supply Store or send cheque direct to

Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd.
Raymond, Alta.

No Freight paid on Empty Drums after October 15th, 1927.

Some Special Buys from Studebaker

The Home of Fine Cars

1927 STUDEBAKER 3-Pass. Coupe, like new. Do Duty Sedan.	$825
1927 STUDEBAKER Dictator Phaeton. Absolutely Brand New	$550
1926 PAIGE-JEWETT Coach, right price for fast sales	$250
1926 McLAUGHLIN Special Sedan, in the pride of condition	$500
1926 McLAUGHLIN Special Coach. The new a very cream	$450
1926 McLAUGHLIN Special Sedan. Four cylinder, [illegible]	$500
1926 DODGE Special Coach, [illegible] and Mechanically right	$275
1926 STUDEBAKER Dictator Phaeton, Real value at Right Price	$300

Also many other types of standard cars open or closed, etc.

UNBELIEVABLE PRICES
A Strong Guarantee and
7 DAYS FREE TRIAL
WHERE CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Motor Service Co. Ltd.
128-131h Avenue West
CALGARY

Also our Special Display opposite St. Regis Hotel on 7th Avenue.

DON'T SHIP YOUR DOCKAGE

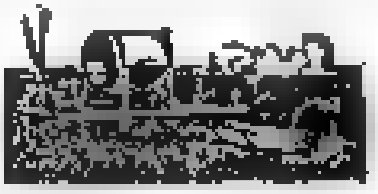
Clean Your Wheat Before Shipping

either on the separator or at the granary with the

ECONOMY ROTARY RE-CLEANER

The best re-cleaner for removing dockage from your wheat. Simple to operate. Takes little power. Built to last. Pays for itself quickly. Write to-day for full particulars.

Kill the Wild Oats and Weeds This Fall



The Western Stubble Burner

enables you to get a good burn in the right way to kill most of the weeds on the ground. Hundreds are now in use and give perfect satisfaction. Easy to operate. Made in two sizes, 8 ft. and 16 ft.

Write today for full particulars

WESTERN IMPLEMENTS LIMITED
1006 SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Central Livestock Co-operative Ltd. is Incorporated

associations organized by the local shipping associations of the Northwest for the purpose of handling their business, that it serves individually and through local associations perhaps 25,000 livestock producers.

* * *

We believe that successful co-operative livestock marketing must be based on sound co-operation by the individual producers and that it is important to have a strong local co-operative shipping or marketing association in every community. Hence

4. We will encourage the organization and maintenance of one good strong local shipping association at every important shipping point.

5. It will be contrary to our policy to organize a second shipping association where one good association already exists, even though the one which now exists is not a member of, or in touch with the Central. We will encourage wherever possible the combining of associations where two or more associations exist at one shipping point.

6. We will render any assistance possible in improving the plan of organization and work of the local shipping associations whether they be members of the Central or not.

* * *

We believe that a sound, well organized and well financed co-operative marketing association at every terminal market is vital to the future success of the livestock industry.

First, it gives the producer a voice on the market place where his livestock is sold.

Secondly, it gives an association on the market owned by the producer for the handling of his own business instead of his first class or second class to handling of his livestock on the market.

Thirdly, it gives a well organized co-operative selling agency at the terminal market at cost to the producer, the best possible service at a minimum cost.

Fourth, because co-operative selling on the terminal markets gives the producer, through the combining of a large volume of business, a bargaining power which he cannot obtain in any other way.

Fifth, because the plan of selling livestock about in units of either on the part of the producers or the country.

We are opposed to the direct marketing of livestock to packers, locally owned packing plants and concentration yards where and until agencies are organized on such plan as will give the producer full representation in every transaction which takes place at each point. We are opposed.

First, because the direct marketing plan is primarily a packer move and was never established or for the purpose of directly benefiting the producer.

Second, because direct marketing does not in reality take the market through and also always has been the only means of allowing the law of supply and demand to work properly in establishing a proper price for the farmer's product.

Third, because it is an attempt to put organized buying on the part of the packers in direct competition selling on the part of the seller and the seller in all such instances is bound to suffer.

* * *

We believe in limitation as far as possible of speculation on livestock by middlemen either at the local shipping points or on the terminal market and it will be our policy to conduct our business so as to eliminate speculation as far as possible in our procedure. In the longest possible lot of and to bring about as far as

(Continued on page 30)

Strengthening the Bonds of Friendship

USE the telephone to cultivate the friendship of your neighbour — to keep constantly in touch with him.

It enables you to make this friendship more valuable in many ways.

An errand while in the village—the loan of a horse—spare machinery parts—a bag of meal—help in time of sickness, can be secured quickly by telephone.

Establishing a closer bond of friendship with your neighbour is only one of the many ways in which you will use your phone.

Write to our nearest branch for full information.

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL HALIFAX — OTTAWA SYDNEY — TORONTO HAMILTON — LONDON WINDSOR — WINNIPEG REGINA — CALGARY VANCOUVER

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION AND SUPPLY FARM
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

Seventh Annual Auction Sale of Surplus Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WILL BE HELD AT THE FARM, STRATHMORE, ALBERTA, ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1927 — at 1:30 p.m.

All Registered cows and heifers, 3 registered bulls and 30 head of High Class Grade Holsteins above. Majority of females either bred or by Sir Pontiac Aberdie. Herd tuberculin tested.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

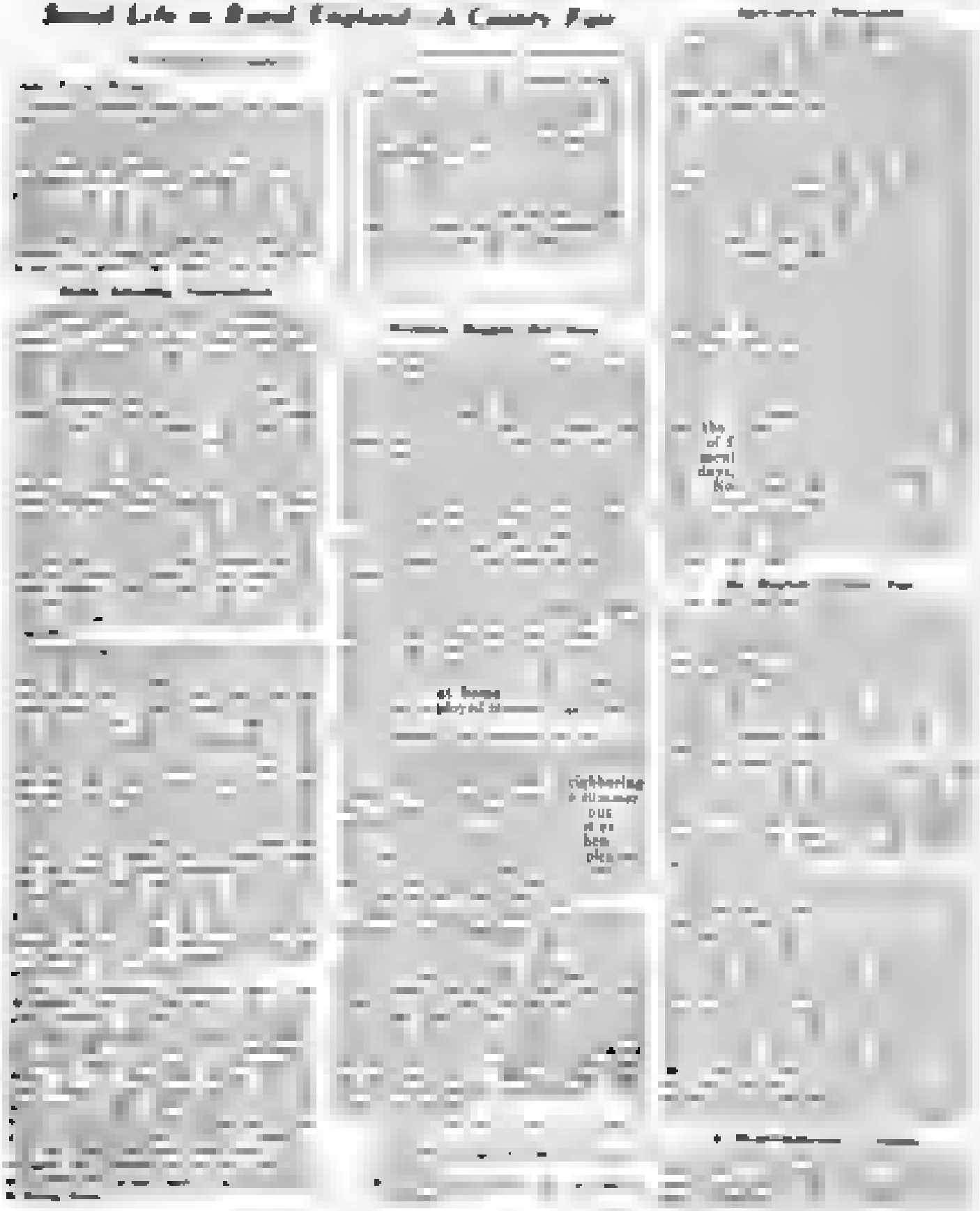
C. H. HUTTON, Stock Superintendent and Animal Husbandry, C.P.R. Stock Demonstration Farm, Calgary, Alberta.

A. W. DUNNO, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

G. H. JONES, Stock Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

Interests of the United Farm Women

Social Life in Rural England—A Country Fair



and manner as excellent company does Stratfordshire plays there. This year they are doing them in a picture house, as the old theatre was burned last year and the new one is not yet built. The "Globe" seats are only one shilling and we paying, and to me it seems a wonderful opportunity to get really good seats to see Shakespeare plays well done for about 25 cents. I don't know where one could for that money get more enjoyment than in art and beauty of any "Twelfth Night" or "Much Ado About Nothing," or where one could get more philosophy than from "Hamlet." It seems almost sacrilege to think of the countless people who have said and are continuing to enjoy the words of a man who lived in Stratford-on-Avon three hundred years ago.

Warwick Castle

Another great thing here is but with the excellent roads one can get with a car to any place of interest in a very short period of time. And for this way so many bicycles are used here that it is not to be wondered at considering the roads and the places one can go in a short distance. Here in Warwick with its old castle beautifully situated and its Bridge of Sighs, it is scarcely equalled, but part of it and part of the grounds is open to visitors. The old moat is dry now but the huge keep gate and the thick walls show how well it was protected in the old days. To see the armour and the old weapons of warfare, the horses in armour, the dungeons, the towers. Kenilworth Castle is not far away. It is a very little street where the bell is and where the Bridge of Sighs with its cage is [illegible] with the buildings in garden [illegible] the Shakespeare [illegible] and the old home now a museum [illegible] the world over [illegible] the quaint old bridge, [illegible] and all to read a [illegible] of the characters [illegible]

We pass Evesham, a beautiful fruit growing district. A visit especially for the [illegible] Vale of Evesham is [illegible] Hours are longer. We pass [illegible] spring. The array over [illegible] miles. We pass Cheltenham [illegible] where the Commander Flat was [illegible] the roadside [illegible] where no [illegible] follows the [illegible] and [illegible] gives further [illegible] and [illegible]

When you consider that in addition to the places of [illegible] interest there is the great natural beauty of flowers and [illegible] and birds [illegible] understand there is always [illegible] of interest or beauty to see.

This year has grown unmeasurably [illegible] with [illegible] and all for the busy harvest [illegible]

Yours sincerely,

"U.F.W.A."

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

IRON SPRINGS SPORTS DAY

About $125 was by our Branch built up from Iron Springs U.F.W.A. and W.A. Bazaar from the annual sports day, according to a report from Mrs. J. Buchanan. These ball games raise and the awarding of a prize for the largest

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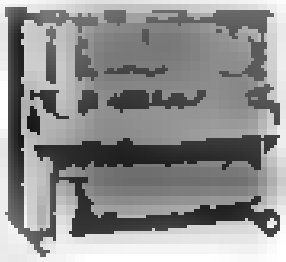

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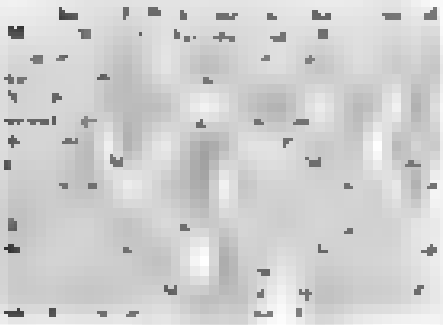
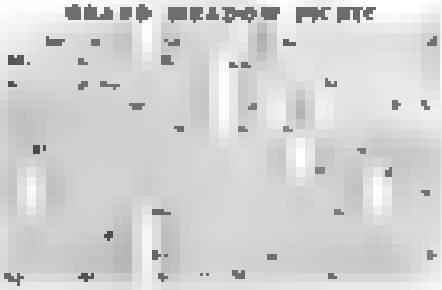
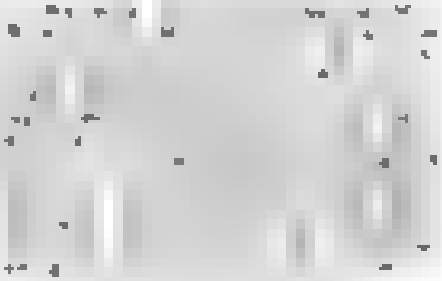


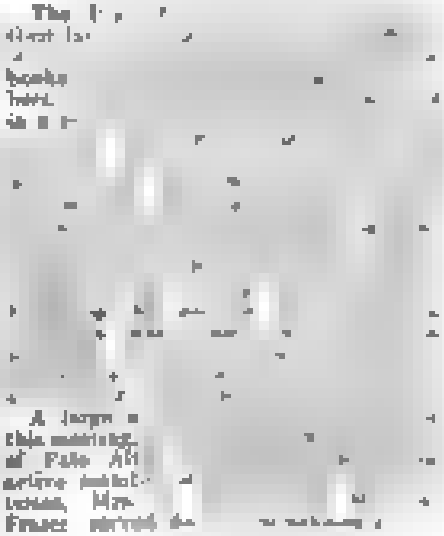
GRAND MEADOW PICNIC



AT OLDS U.F.W.A.

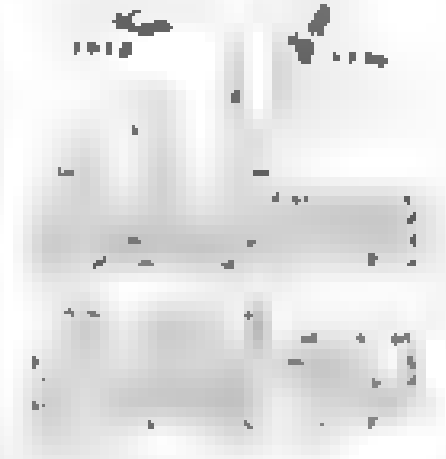


LIBRARY FOR MEMBERS



U.F.W.A. PRENCE HEALTH CLINIC TO OLDS

The U.F.A. Pattern Department



Seasonable Recipes

AN APPLE A DAY

Walnut Salad. [illegible]

Apple and Raisin Salad. [illegible]

Baked Apples. [illegible]

Apple Tapioca. [illegible]

What Is Patriotism?

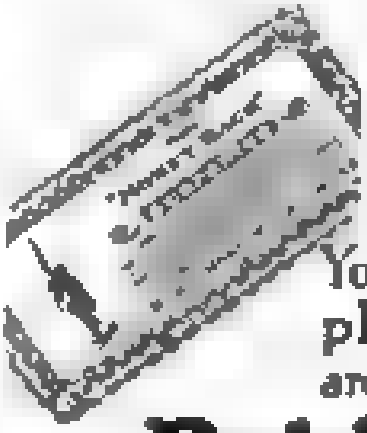
[illegible]

Worship of Symbols

[illegible]

One Cause of War

[illegible]



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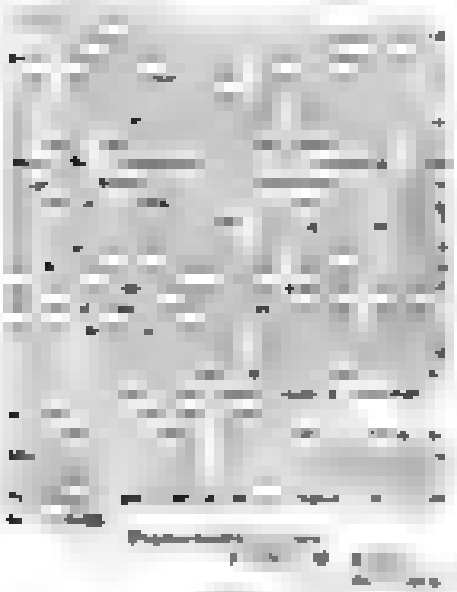
U. F. A. Junior Activities



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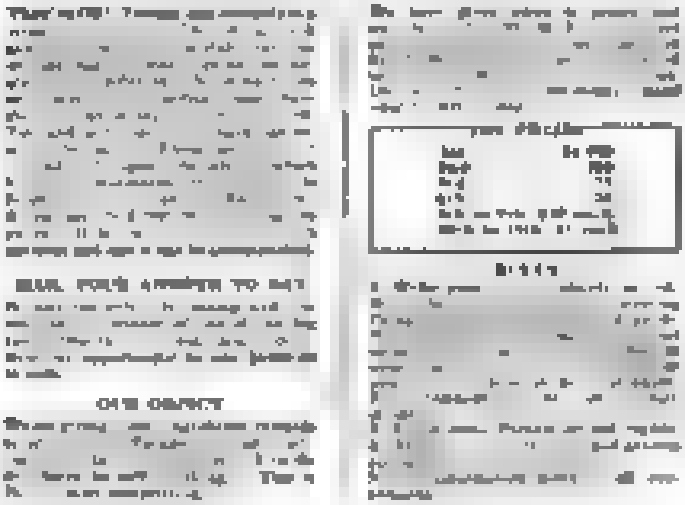

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of that year
approx while
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Correspondence

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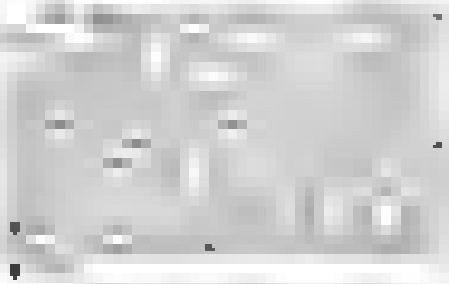

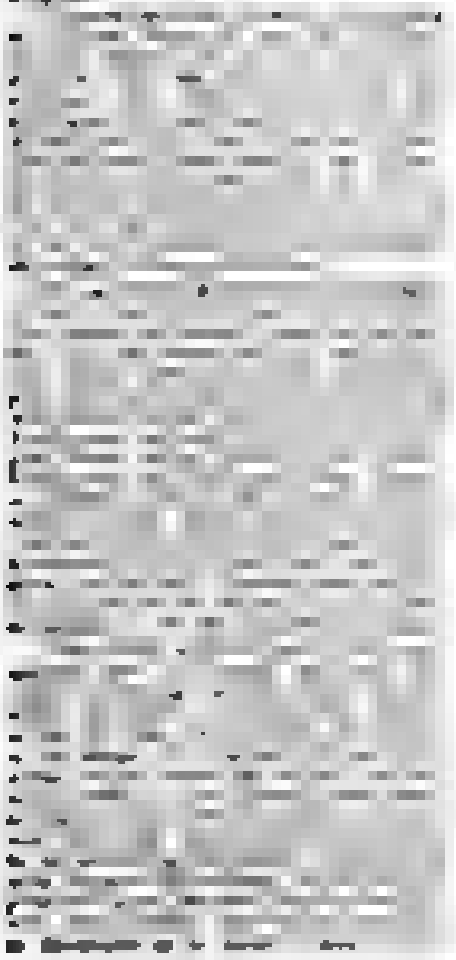

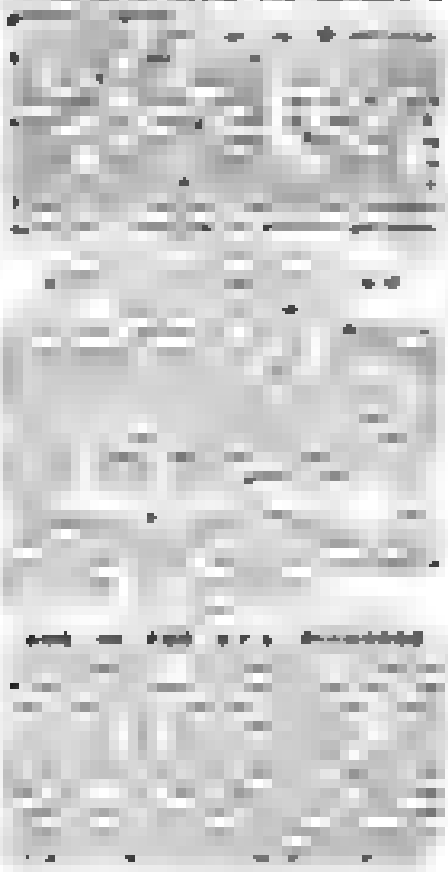

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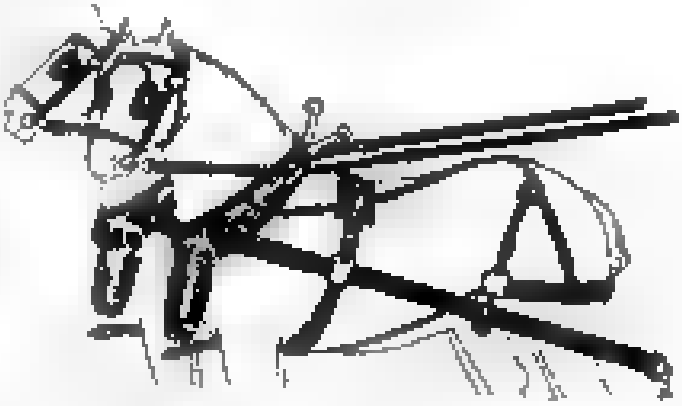

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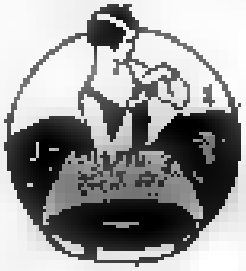

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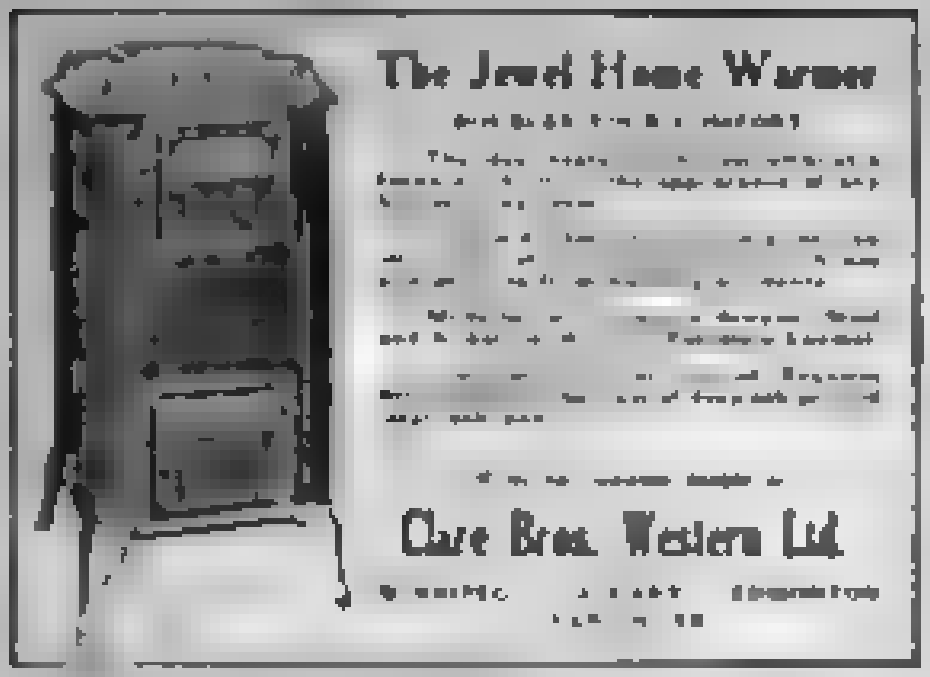
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mean that the farmers would go into the Liberal Government as now constituted, where they would be immediately absorbed—in my opinion, at least. Maintaining their own identity in some way, I want to suggest that just there as a possible way out.

But I have left only the least mention of one of the most important features in the Parliamentary life. And that is the people who do the reporting. On the floor of the House we have what we popularly call Hansard. That is the official report. Once upon a time in England, the first man who reported was a Mr. Hansard. Here is the official report and I would venture to suggest to the members of this U.F.A. that they could not do better in every Local than to invest $3 in the official Hansard. Not merely that they would find what their own representative is saying, but they would find, equally important, what the others were saying. And here is the press gallery. There are several galleries. In Ottawa we know that as a rule if we say anything worth while a part of it at least is telegraphed immediately to every leading paper in the country. *Indirectly this affects the House.* Suppose the report is telegraphed of what is taking place in a debate here in the House. It appears in your papers and together with that there probably appears an editorial commending or condemning the action of the member. That has an immediate influence upon the attitude of the member in Ottawa. However, probably the Edmonton Board of Trade or a U.F.A. Local will draw up a resolution condemning or commending the action, and that has the effect of strengthening him or making him pause in his action.

May Start Ball Rolling

So you see that the discussion that goes on outside of Parliament is much more important than the discussion that goes on inside Parliament, but we may start the ball rolling from the inside. Further than that, when we start discussing it doesn't mean merely that our speeches are heard, but we may get other and more important people to express themselves. I was astonished last year when I had a resolution on Imperial affairs on the order paper, and the Prime Minister sent me a note and asked me not to introduce this resolution just at this time. It might be embarrassing to the British Government who were in conference at Geneva. I never thought that I could bother the British Government. But the Prime Minister would have to answer me from his place, and what he said might interfere somewhat with the prestige of the Motherland. So that even a private member can secure a debate which will force members of both parties to declare themselves on any particular issue.

Here again we must remember there is an outside public on which they are dependent. For instance, a year ago we were discussing the question of the right of trade unions to contribute to campaign funds. As you know, even the U.F.A. has to become incorporated as a political organization to have a chance to.

In our Labor movement we have 100 or more organizations and incorporation becomes impossible. Well, we were asking that the law should be amended and I might say it was voted down by the Government. There were a few Conservatives who supported us; many others, a gentleman of Cabinet rank, came to me afterwards and he said, "You know, I come from a constituency that is largely rural in character, but there is one in-

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dustrial point and in that there is a Liberal paper, and that Liberal paper never gives me credit for anything. I would count it a great favor if you would write to that town to the Labor men and tell them that I supported you." Was that not odd? Coming from a man in the very forefront of the Conservative rank, who asked me to do him the favor of writing home to his constituents.

There is the situation—that we can very largely force the pace. Last year we had the thing almost in our own hands, because as you know the two old parties were so evenly balanced that we could pretty well tip the scales one way or another. But I think last year was a clear example of the absurdity of the present situation.

The Invisible Government

There is another thing that I have not placed on this diagram—and that is what I might term the Invisible Government, because I feel very strongly that behind this visible government which we can see and outline upon the diagram, there is another that is the real power, and that is very largely the financial power that controls all those other agencies which I illustrated in the chart. More than ever, during the five years that I have been down in the House, and I think probably that almost the same thing is true with farmer members. I may say that we are firm in our opinion that it is the financial powers that dictate our policies. We had a clear indication of that when we revised the Bank Act, when the thing was placed before us almost as clearly as the moves on a checker board.

A large number of lawyers were retained there during the greater part of the session to press home the amendments the banks wanted and to block the amendments the banks did not want. These lawyers alone cost $100,000. We had one or two witnesses. We did what we could. The then Minister of Finance put it very clearly in regard to certain amendments that were withdrawn. "Why," he said, "I consulted with the bankers and they don't consider it necessary." That was the final word.

The great policies are very naturally —perhaps, under this system, inevitably—decided upon by the people that hold the purse strings, the government itself being dependent upon the financiers to do their banking. I have said at the beginning that I did not believe that we are going to make great social changes merely by political action. There are your great organizations like the Wheat Pool, there are trades unions, all of these things are helping politically forward.

Must Capture This Fortress

And yet in a general way Parliament does at least register the degree of public opinion, and we must capture this fortress if we would get behind and capture the still more firmly entrenched fortress of the financial and industrial system. *How are we going to do it? I believe that before long the other Provinces will copy Alberta and send a similar contingent to power. Then the problem would be very largely solved.*

I want to say this as coming from a Province which has not so clearly recognized the need of electing representatives independent of the old parties. If we have a large number of interests why should these interests not be represented in Parliament? I know some of my legal friends say "but I represent everybody." In his profession, in the law court, he generally represents the man that can pay the biggest price. I would suggest that even my legal friend would find it an absolutely impossible job to represent all the various interests. I represent North Centre Winnipeg. I do not think any banker would say I particularly represent the banking interests. I am not particularly there to represent their interests; in fact I am trying to represent interests which I believe are much more important, but if we have other interests they should be reflected on the floor of the house. For the life of me I cannot see why they should not also be reflected on the Government Committee of the House.

Problems Forefathers Never Faced

I would like to suggest that we are in Canada undoubtedly facing problems that our forefathers never faced. I sometimes think that it is possible that the salvation of Canada, the great new driving force, will come from these western plains of ours. We have many advantages, we are free from many of the traditions which may help but which often hinder. We are representing not merely Eastern Canada but we also represent the motherland of England or Scotland; not a few come from the great republic to the South, where a great many governmental experiments have been tried; and they come to us richer for having observed these; many are from overseas where the institutions were different from ours and in comparison of the two they have attained a judgment that perhaps we can hardly realize. We are a large community, diverse in character, and in the friction which comes from the one set of ideas rubbing against the other, it seems to me that we ought to attain a certain keenness and clarity that is more easily attained under these conditions, shall I say, than under the conditions of Eastern Canada.

Loyalty to Spirit of Forefathers

We must be loyal not only to the great traditions of our forefathers; we must be loyal even more to their spirit and their principles. They set up Confederation; I don't say that we must tear it down, but it is good only as far as it ministers to the needs of the people of every Province. The Constitution was good in their day, sixty years ago; we should show our gratitude and our loyalty not by maintaining rigidly the lines of that Constitution, but rather by modifying those things to meet the needs of our day. We are not a homogeneous people; we come from all the peoples of the earth, but we may be united in a determination to build a Canada based upon noble principles as we plan for the future of our children.

Men and women from the farms, you have a great opportunity. You have time to think. You have initiative developed by meeting pioneer conditions. I am glad to think that the time is coming when you are going to be able to stretch out hands to the industrial workers in the city, who are working to produce the implements you use, the clothes, the building materials, the coal that is absolutely essential, men of the mine and forest—all those in the great ranks of labor, who are engaged in this great co-operative activity. We have built up a wonderful system of production. It is not functioning altogether as it should, but it has great possibilities. We should take control; we have let control fall into the hands of the few; we have been so busy with our own affairs we have not had time to think of the affairs of all of us.

Both Stand for New Social Order

We stand for the new social order. The industrial workers sometimes talk a slightly different language from the farmers—their experience is slightly different; but more and more we are all coming to realize that we are all parts of the same system. And we remember that today as never before we are citizens of the world at large, and as we look across at China and perhaps are fearful because of relatives over there, we must remember that these backward nations are struggling up today to better and higher things.

We meet to deal with practical affairs, but also to get a view of the larger task that confronts the world today.

Let me close with one motto which I have given again and again; "Last century made the world a neighborhood." (We are today competing with the Argentine or with Australia, or with Russia; we are wearing goods produced in China and Japan.) "The last century made the world a neighborhood—" *Our dream is that this century must make the world a Brotherhood.* Unless we do we shall be plunged into greater misery than the world has seen before. We pray, all of us, surely, that we may be equal to the tasks imposed upon this generation.

Tenth Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by Department of Agriculture, Government of Alberta

Edmonton, Sept. 26th—The delay in harvesting and threshing operations occasioned by the fall of rain and snow on Friday and Saturday will be very slight and with a continuance of the present favorable weather, work will be resumed within a few days, according to reports reaching the Department of Agriculture. The snowfall was heavier over the northern half of the Province, but sun and wind are rapidly drying stooks and little damage to crops in the field is anticipated.

Cutting of wheat had been practically completed over the Province by the middle of the past week, and rapid progress was being made in harvesting coarse grains. Lodging has occurred in some fields as a result of the snowfall, and this will delay the completion of cutting in some cases. A good start had been made with threshing in a number of districts and some exceptionally good yields have been reported. Most of the wheat threshed so far is grading No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, but the percentage of tough grain being marketed is sufficient to justify a warning to farmers not to be unduly anxious to thresh before stooks have dried thoroughly.

In the south eastern part of the Province the weather has been dull, but rain did not stop threshing and good progress is being made. In central and northern sections work was completely tied up, but present indications point to a resumption of threshing operations about Wednesday. In the Grande Prairie, Peace River and Spirit River districts work is expected to be general again by the middle of the present week.

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YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE. R. E. Evans, Brooks, Alberta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAM lambs. J. W. Dunn, Arrowwood, Alta.

SHROPSHIRE DOWN RAM LAMBS—THIRTY DOLlars each. F.O.B. Carstairs. Edwin J. Kent, Carstairs, Alta.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS—PAIR TWINS, ONE SIRAR, by University of Alberta Ram, $35 each. Also one ram, 2 years, sired by Prince of Wales ram, $40. Geo. A. Pearson, Midnapore.

WANTED—A CAR LOAD OF YEARLING SHEEP. Write price and location. E. F. Roper, Wetaskiwin.

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GOLDEN COAL HEATERS AS ADVERTISED September 1st, size three, $6.87; size four, $14.50; size five, $17.50. Hardware-teria, Calgary.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us all winter. Earn upwards of $25 weekly, using waste cellar space. Illustrated booklet free for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

See also page 56

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FOURTH TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10:00 a.m., Dec. 8, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Athenia", Dec. 11, to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

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